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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY NOVEMBER 26, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2836

MILLIONS OF ACRES

Boyd Furnishes Report for Wilcox.

WHEN Robert W. Wilcox, Delegate to Congress, presents his views for modification of the local land laws to the Interior Department at Washington, he will exhibit the most complete list of public lands ever compiled in Hawaii. Just prior to his departure Delegate Wilcox was given by Land Commissioner E. S. Boyd an exhaustive report on the government lands in all the islands.

This report gives not only the number and area of each parcel of the public lands, its location and name, but also the name of the lessee, if leased, and the annual rental paid, together with the date when the lease expires. Besides this there is a brief description of the nature and possibilities of the various tracts of land, all of which will enable the Interior Department in Washington to obtain a very comprehensive knowledge of land conditions in Hawaii.

In the Territory of Hawaii there are at present one million eight hundred and sixty-six thousand three hundred and twenty acres of government land. A large portion of this is of little value, being barren and incapable of production, or for use as grazing. A part of the more valuable lands are under long leases, but a great many of these leases are about to expire. The longest has still twenty years to run, but the greater portion of the lands will revert to the government within a few years.

The annual rental now being received from the lands under lease amounts to approximately \$76,520, but there is little doubt but what the lands have become much more valuable since the leases were made. The Island of Hawaii, of course, furnishes both the largest part of the revenue from these lands and also the largest area. On that island alone there is nearly two million of acres of public lands, and the portion under lease brings in an annual revenue of \$44,412.87.

Below is given the total areas of the public lands in each district and island and also the amount of rental from each. However the revenue should not be considered in connection with the extent of area; from the simple fact that the showing would be wholly inaccurate, in that the larger portion of the lands are not under lease. The following columns should not then be considered together:

District.	Area in Acres.	Annual Rental.
Island of Hawaii—		
Kona	175,185	\$ 2,454.20
Kohala	74,972	8,373.42
Kau	209,457	4,495.00
Hamakua	274,875	14,973.25
Puna	95,530	30.00
Hilo	282,354	14,087.00
Totals	1,312,373	\$44,412.87
Island of Maui—		
Lahaina	20,485	\$1,650.00
Kula	38,184	2,100.00
Hana	19,571	795.00
Koolau	36,760	500.00
Hamakua	14,250	475.00
Wailuku	710	625.00
Honouliuli	14,550	
Kahikini	25,000	3,010.00
Kaunapali	14,800	1,125.00
Kaupo	8,000	125.00
Kipahulu	1,150	400.00
Totals	134,460	\$10,815.00
Island of Oahu—		
Kona	800	\$ 580.00
Palolo Valley	958	860.00
Manoa Valley	980	295.00
Kalihi	170	
Manana	2,066	1,601.00
Iwa	49,909	1,275.00
Waianae	1,000	2,345.00
Koolau	15,979	2,632.00
Kona	559	200.00
Totals	75,452	\$11,088.00
Island of Kauai	179,184	\$7,290.00
Island of Molokai	32,277	1,605.00
Island of Lanai	42,574	1,000.00
Island of Kahoolawe	30,000	250.00
Grand total of all the islands	1,866,320	\$76,520.87

J. T. Baker of Hilo holds one of the largest tracts of land of any individual.

SOME EVENTS OF THE WEEK TOLD PICTORIALLY.



HOGAN'S IN TOWN



WILCOX GOES TO WASHINGTON



PRINCE PETERSON IS BACK FROM THE MAIN LAND WITH THE LATEST STYLES

CAMPBELL COMING TO GIVE BATTLE TO THE WHARF RATS

THE wireless telegraph message which was sent to Hawaii to Assistant Superintendent of Public Works Campbell, after the meeting of the shipping men ten or twelve days ago relative to raising funds for the improvement of the Honolulu wharves as a protection against rats and plague, failed to reach that official, as the wire on the pole at Mahukona was out of order. A message was sent to him on the last trip of the Kinai but it only reached Mr. Campbell while he was in the district of Kau—too late for him to return to Hilo for the Kinai. He sent word to Honolulu that he would return on the Mauna Loa from the Kona coast, and will arrive here tomorrow. Everything is in readiness to commence the work of wharf improvements.

The Board of Health has all its plans perfected. Dr. Cofer of the United States quarantine service is ready to co-operate, but as the plans are in Mr. Campbell's hands and he alone is in possession of all the data required, the work requires his personal supervision. The money for the improvements has been raised by the shippers, amounting to about \$20,000, which is available at any moment. The Board of Health is impatient for the return of Mr. Campbell, as that body is anxious that the wharves be placed in a condition to give the city and its shipping every protection against a possible encroachment of the disease. It is said that over half a million feet of lumber will be required to do the work.

As to the failure of the Wireless Telegraph company to get its messages through, Superintendent R. C. Brown stated last night that the circuit between Maui and Hawaii had been broken since last Friday on account of an accident to the aerial wire on the pole at Mahukona. The heavy winds and storms on Hawaii carried away this wire, and the operator at Mahukona did what he could to remedy the break. He succeeded only partially, and but few messages succeeded in crossing the water from Maui and finding the Mahukona pole. The last report Superintendent Brown had of the pilikia on Hawaii was from one of its linemen who returned yesterday from Hawaii, who says that the operator was well qualified to repair the damage and that by Tuesday the system would again be in working order.

MOANALUA.
Kathikapu and Lelepana; 742 acres; Maunaloa Ranch Company; \$801; October 17, 1911; fish ponds and marsh land.
Kahauliki—1,244 acres; estate of J. I. Dowsett; \$800; January 2, 1912; rice, agricultural and grazing lands; runs from sea to mountain near Honolulu.

DISTRICT OF EWA.
Waimano—2,630 acres; Oahu Railway and Land Company; \$350; February 2, 1912; upland, grazing and forest; lease is for 345 acres lower section.
Pouhala—810 acres;
Waikakala—490 acres; Lellehua Ranch Company, and
Waianae—14,678 acres Lellehua Ranch Company; \$500; January 14, 1912; valuable agricultural and grazing lands, from about 800 to 4,000 feet; good water supply; much level, smooth land; about twenty miles from Honolulu.

KALIHI.
Kaluopapala makai—20 acres; arable, building lots, etc.; parcel of government road.
Kaluopapala mauka—75 acres; rocky sidehill west slope of Kalihi valley.
Naohia—75 acres; grazing and mountain land at head of Kalihi valley.

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Mokuleia, Keala, Kawathapai and Kuokala; Samuel Andrews; \$150; December 21, 1900; grazing and mountain lands; north slope of Waianae Mountains; all at considerable elevation, 1,500 to 4,000 feet, above sea.

DISTRICT OF KOOLAU.
Kalaupau—100 acres; Cecil Brown and John Ena; \$50; June 15, 1912; grazing and mountain land.
Waiahole—1,000 acres; Principally broken mountain lands at head of Waiahole valley, but with various tracts of rice land below. The whole tract is well watered.
Pupukou—2,353 acres; Oahu Railway and Land Company; \$150; February 27, 1902; cane and grazing land at north end of island, near Kahuku, and from sea to mountain.

PAUMALU—2,010 acres; Oahu Railway and Land Company; \$150; February 27, 1902.
Haunala—1,576 acres; rice lands, grazing and rough mountain tracts; runs from sea to Koolau ridge; small portion laid out for settlement purposes.
Kaneohe and Kalaupahi—J. P. Mendonca; \$60; January 1, 1904, and
Waikakala—L. Ahlo; \$172; January 1, 1904, and
Halekou—L. Ahlo; \$500; January 1, 1904, and
Kauohouliuli—J. P. Mendonca; \$200; October 15, 1906, and
Kealahua—J. P. Mendonca; \$150; January 1, 1904.

In all, 1,486 acres rice land, grazing and fish ponds, in fourteen separate sections in Kaneohe; sundry leases.
Konehale—379 acres; Hecla Agricultural Company; \$500; May 14, 1913; cane land in Kaneohe.
Waimanalo—6,500 acres; J. A. Cummins; \$1,500; November 22, 1900; cane lands, grazing and rice lands; site of Waimanalo plantation; extensive sea frontage.

DISTRICT OF KONA.
Wailupe—41 acres; Pan Chew; \$200; November 1, 1902; fish ponds.
Kuluhoi—213 acres; R. Lishman; \$100; July 16, 1911; dry grazing.

No News of Li Hung Chang
The Chinese citizens of Honolulu are still anxiously awaiting official news of the death of Li Hung Chang. Until the Chinese consul is notified by the minister at Washington, no memorial service will be held in this city. There have been so many false reports of the death of the famous Chinese diplomat that his fellow citizens have become a little skeptical.

It has been decided to abandon the plan of keeping the postoffice open after midnight, as the patronage does not warrant it. The general delivery window will, as formerly, be kept open until midnight.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED

Two Reversals by the Supreme Court.

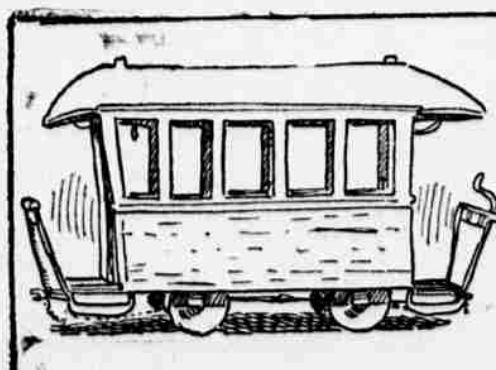
The Supreme Court in a unanimous decision handed down Saturday reversed the First Circuit Court in the case of Wailuku Sugar Co. vs. Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company dissolving the injunction issued in the lower court.

The plaintiff in this case had the right to take water from the Wailuku stream, Island of Maui, and the right to have the water flow freely. The defendant constructed a wall of stone in the bed of the river, obstructing the flow of water, but which was swept away by a freshet, and the court thereupon granted an injunction restraining respondent from rebuilding the wall. The Supreme Court in reversing the lower court says: "At best, the complainant may ask for an order restraining only the erection of such structures or the making of such deposits of earth, as will obstruct the flow of water in the stream to the detriment of complainant."

Continuing, Justice Perry, who writes the decision, says: "Two causes of complaint are relied on. One is that the respondent erected a certain wall of stone and other material across the north branch of the stream. The wall, as appears from the evidence, was in fact so constructed, but the evidence also shows clearly, and it is undisputed, that shortly after its erection and before this suit was brought, a freshet or freshets destroyed the wall and washed away most of the material of which it was composed, without thereby causing injury whatever to the complainant in its ditches or otherwise, and further that the respondent does not threaten or intend to rebuild the wall or to build any other wall similarly situated across the stream. On this branch of the case no reason exists for an injunction."

The other cause of complaint is that the respondent has deposited on one side of the stream and parallel with the bank large quantities of stone, earth and other debris from a tunnel which is being excavated, and that such deposits, as they are now, obstruct the flow of water, and, if washed away by freshets, will further obstruct such flow not only in the main stream, but also in the complainant's ditches leading therefrom. The deposit thus complained of was, at the date of the trial below, about twenty feet in width at its widest part, and about one hundred and twenty feet long. It seems to us that upon the evidence the finding is irresistible that this deposit does not obstruct the ordinary and accustomed flow of water in the stream or the supply thereof to which the complainant is entitled in its ditches. It is contended, however, that the material so deposited will be washed away from its present location by the first freshet to which the stream may be subject, and that in such event the stream and more particularly the complainant's supply ditches, will receive large quantities of the debris and that thus the flow of water will be interrupted to the complainant's detriment. It may be that the first or a later freshet will wash away the whole or a part of the material referred to, but, in view of the effectiveness with which the wall across the north branch is shown to have been carried down the stream without causing any choking of the same or of the ditches or otherwise injuring the complainant, the finding would not, on the evidence now before us, be justified that there would be any choking of the ditches in case such material were washed away. In order to justify an injunction the danger apprehended and sought to be guarded against must be real and rest upon a substantial basis. The contention is also present that the maintenance of the debris in its present location will cause the direction of the current of the stream to change to some extent and the waters thereof to encroach on the complainant's land on the other side of the stream. This is not established by the evidence.

In our opinion the decree appealed from should be reversed and the bill dismissed.
KINNEY, BALLOU & MCLANAHAN.
For Complainant.
A. S. HARTWELL.
For Respondent.



He jact. Pain's ark—Route Palama To park.



Genus Jackass, And a beaut—Spavined, glandered, Poor brute!



You all know him well—Portuguese Manuel.



Fifteen cents, Manuel's pay. Steen hours Every day.



Ah S'n Luck Boo—Star patrons. These two.



Nagasaki, His friend—Kimono Early end.



Squid, pol. Other bait—Special tariff. This freight.



Poor holes. All stand—Isn't this A happy land?



In blue book, Mr. Pain—Boss of funky? Guess again. —H. M. AYRES.